RSA calling

DIE STEM VAN SUID-AFRIKA

THE VOICE OF SOUTH AFRICA

NO. 3 MAY/JUNE 1971

RSA calling

Listeners' magazine of Radio RSA, the External Services of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

P.O. BOX 4559
JOHANNESBURG
South Africa

From: **K.R.N., Cranbury, New Jersey, U.S.A.**

"How is the South African legal system structured?"

The judicial authority of the Republic of South Africa is vested in the Supreme Court of South Africa, consisting of an Appellate Division and such provincial and local divisions as may be prescribed by law. It is presided over by the Chief Justice. Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State Province, is the seat of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. All administrative powers, functions and duties affecting the administration of Justice are under the control of the Minister of Justice. The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges of Appeal. Judges are appointed by the State President on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and may not be removed except by Parliament on the grounds of misbehaviour or incapacity. Most minor cases are dealt with by Regional and Magistrates' Courts which are within the Public Service. South African Common Law is based on Roman-Dutch Law which was brought to the Cape by the Dutch settlers in 1652.

Bantu Law, as has been passed from generation to generation, is recognised in the legal system besides the ordinary law.

The Appeal Court, Bloemfontein.

The procedure and penalty is laid down by regulation and it must be in accordance with Bantu customs.

From: **C. A., Shamokin Dam, Penna. U.S.A.**

Are there any Communist groups infiltrating the Republic of South Africa? Are there any active terrorist groups in South Africa? Have you, in the last decade or so, had any racial difficulties?

The Communist Party was banned in South Africa in 1950, and has since gone entirely underground. It also had a number of front organisations such as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, and the Congress of Democrats, which have since been banned by the Government. In addition, the State President is empowered to outlaw organisations if he is convinced that they are Communist-orientated, because the Communists display great ingenuity in finding new cloaks when old ones are disclosed.

In 1963 the police made a great breakthrough by unmasking the underground Communist organisation which had its headquarters at Rivonia in Johannesburg. Also found were blueprints for terror, guerrilla warfare and revolution in South Africa. The ringleaders of the Communist Party were tried and convicted.

The Communist Party is still active underground, but its activities have been greatly disrupted and hampered by the police. The police have also had tremendous success in their campaign against terrorists, and there are at present no active terrorists in South Africa.

Terrorists are, however, being trained in black countries to the north, such as Zambia and Tanzania, and they sometimes manage to infiltrate into Rhodesia. Police action has been highly effective, and the last big incursion of terrorists was experienced early in 1969. There are indications that a new onslaught is being planned against the south. These countries (South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese provinces) can ascribe much of their success to the loyalty of the black peoples, who actively support the police in their campaign against terrorists.

There have been no racial conflicts in South Africa in the past decade. Sharpeville (in 1960) was the only incident resembling this, but in fact it was no racial conflict, but an incident generated and instigated by the Communists who at the time were still aggressively active against the Government.

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COVER

Maryna Godwin Procter, one of South Africa's loveliest tennis players, who is married to the Springbok cricketer, Mike Procter. From May, the French Service will devote a special programme to sports news.

TAVERN OF THE SEAS

CAPE TOWN . . . Mother City of South Africa . . . resting in beauty on "the fairest Cape in all the world" . . . the Tavern of the Seas.

There's a warmth about Cape Town, a friendly informality, almost as though an aged lady — and Cape Town is 320 years old!—had decided to abandon the follies and vanities of youth, and rejected scornfully the pretension or the brashness of immaturity.

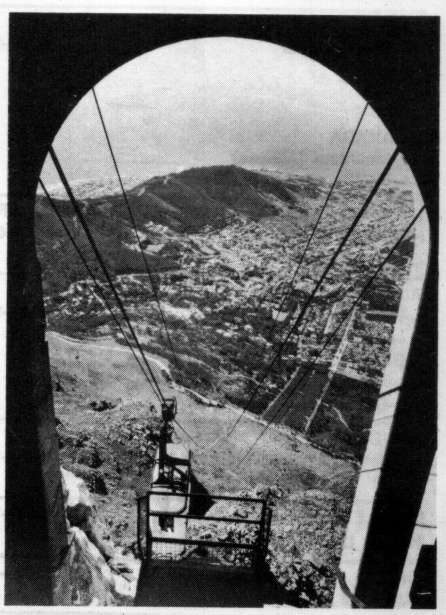
As befits a mother, Cape Town commands the respect and admiration of all South Africans. Here, you are aware, was the beginning of South Africa, and there is history in the breezes that sweep down beautiful Table Mountain and its twin sentinels, Lion's Head and Devil's Peak. And the sometimes robust winds that raise the great Atlantic rollers remind you of distant lands, a reminder enhanced by the shipping in the Bay, for Cape Town lies astride the busy and vital sea-route around Africa.

It's a warm city, a friendly city — as sailors from the world's shipping will attest. It's distinctively South African, notably in its hospitality, and yet Cape Town has also that strongly cosmopolitan atmosphere one associates with all large ports.

And the smells and sounds of Cape Town are unique; a muezzin on a mosque calls the faithful to prayer while a bulldozer prepares a site for a multi-storeyed office block; a raucous fish-horn vies with an impatient truck for your ear's attention; a Cape Coloured man sings and dances in extrovert pleasure, while Debussy flows sweetly from a nearby radio; gulls cry overhead, and on the busy sidewalks you can hear English, Afrikaans, the languages of the world, and the languages of our Bantu peoples, particularly Xhosa.

In "Tavern of the Seas" we shall attempt to capture the beauty and vitality of Cape Town. Bill Prince has lived in Cape Town for many years — long enough to become devoted to the city. In this series, broadcast on Mondays (to both Africa and North America) he will introduce listeners to the people of Cape Town and visitors to the city; he will play the distinctive music of the Cape Coloured and Malay communities; he will tell you what's going on where, when, and why. We hope that you, too, will learn to understand why South Africans say with special warmth: "Ah . . . Cape Town!"

"THE FAIREST CAPE IN ALL THE WORLD"



A "key-hole" view of Cape Town. This photograph was taken from the cable-car of Table Mountain.

ENGLISH

RADIO RSA BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH TO:

MORNING BROADCASTS: NEWS AND COMMENT: MONDAYS—SATURDAYS:

AREA	TIME (GMT)	LOCAL TIME	FREQUENCIES
AFRICA Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan, Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	0413—0427	0713—0727 0613—0627 0613—0627	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 3980 kHz (75 m)
MIDDLE EAST Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Jordan, Israel	0428—0442	0728—0742 0628—0642	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 3980 kHz (75 m)
Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Israel	0458—0512	0658—0712	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
AFRICA Ghana Nigeria	0628—0642	0628—0642 0728—0742	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
SOUTHERN AFRICA: MONDAYS—SATURDAYS: General (Southern African News Bulletin)	0926—0946	Various	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 17825 kHz (16 m)
SUNDAY MORNING TRANSMISSION TO EUROPE: United Kingdom & Ireland	0956—1150	1056—1250	21535 kHz (13 m)
LATE AND EARLY: Europe (Early-Late Show) USA & Canada (Early-Late Show)	2215—2315 2215—2315	2315—0015 Various	9525 kHz (31 m) 5980 kHz (49 m) 11970 kHz (25 m) 9695 kHz (31 m)
NORTH AMERICA: U.S.A. —Central Zone —Eastern Zone	2326—0120	1726—1920	11970 kHz (25 m) 9705 kHz (31 m) 9695 kHz (31 m) 5950 kHz (49 m)
CANADA —Eastern (Ontario, Quebec) —Atlantic (Labrador, Nova Scotia) —Newfoundland	2326—0120	1826—2020 1926—2120 1956—2150	
U.S.A. —Pacific Zone	1726—1920	1756—1850 1826—2020	11970 kHz (25 m) 9705 kHz (31 m) 9695 kHz (31 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
CANADA —Mountain (Alberta) —Pacific (Br. Columbia)		1826—2020 1726—1920	
EVENING TRANSMISSIONS: AUSTRALASIA, AFRICA, EUROPE: NEW ZEALAND	0756—0850	1956—2050	17815 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m)
AUSTRALIA —W. Australia —N. Territory —S. Australia —Victoria, New South Wales, —Queensland, Tasmania	0956—1050	1756—1850 1926—2020 1956—2050	17820 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 15200 kHz (19 m)
AFRICA Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	1556—1650	1756—1850	9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	1556—1650	1756—1850 1856—1950	17825 kHz (16 m) 15250 kHz (19 m)
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND	1756—1850	1856—1950	17825 kHz (16 m) 15250 kHz (19 m)
AFRICA Ghana Nigeria	2056—2150	2056—2150 2156—2250	9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

1st May—30th June, 1971

MORNING BROADCASTS TO AFRICA: MONDAYS TO SATURDAYS:

News and Comment

SOUTHERN AFRICA: A REVIEW OF THE PRECEDING 24 HOURS:

MONDAYS—SATURDAYS ONLY, 0930 GMT:

News and Topics of the Day

EVENING TRANSMISSIONS TO AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA AND EUROPE:

MONDAYS

News
World Affairs
S.A. Panorama
Indian South Africans
Conversation Corner
The Latest Headlines

TUESDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
P.O. Box 4559
The Latest Headlines

WEDNESDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
Looking at Africa
DX Corner
The Latest Headlines

THURSDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
Talking Point
Conversation Corner
The Latest Headlines.

FRIDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
This is South Africa
The Latest Headlines

SATURDAYS

News
Saturday Night RSA including
Woman's Page
Hobby Corner
Youth Programme
The Latest Headlines
Caroline's Quarter
The Latest Headlines

AFRICA-GENERAL
N.B.: Transmission in French 1200-1255 GMT.

AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS	**1100—1550**	**Various**	**MONDAYS—FRIDAYS:**	**GMT**	
				1100—1450	**25790 kHz (11 m)**
					21535 kHz (13 m)
					15220 kHz (19 m)
				1450—1550	**21535 kHz (13 m)**
					15220 kHz (19 m)
			SATURDAYS:	**1100—1450**	**25790 kHz (11 m)**
					21535 kHz (13 m)
					15220 kHz (19 m)
					11900 kHz (25 m)
				1450—1550	**21535 kHz (13 m)**
					15220 kHz (19 m)
			SUNDAYS:	**1100—1200**	**25790 kHz (11 m)**
					15220 kHz (19 m)
					11900 kHz (25 m)
				1200—1450	**25790 kHz (11 m)**
					21535 kHz (13 m)
					15220 kHz (19 m)
					11900 kHz (25 m)
				1450—1550	**21535 kHz (13 m)**
					15220 kHz (19 m)

● Would our listeners kindly notify us of any change of address.

SUNDAYS

News
Africa Survey
Fauna and Flora
P.O. Box 4559
Meditation

EVENING TRANSMISSIONS TO NORTH AMERICA

(i) 2330—0120 GMT:
Programmes as for Africa, Australasia and Europe, with the following additions:

MONDAYS

Tavern of the Seas
S.A. Mirror

TUESDAYS

Down Your Way
S.A. Mirror

WEDNESDAYS

The Press in S.A.
S.A. Mirror

THURSDAYS

This is South-West Africa
S.A. Mirror

FRIDAYS

Fact or Fantasy?
S.A. Mirror

SATURDAYS

Music in the Sun
S.A. Scene
Boeremusiek

SUNDAYS

Folk Songs of S.A.
Playhouse RSA

(ii) 0130—0320 GMT
As for the first transmission to North America, but a fifteen-minute broadcast in French to Canada replaces the English programme at 0215 GMT. This will consist of News, Comment and Music.

LATE AND EARLY: A NIGHTLY PROGRAMME, MAINLY MUSIC, TO EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA: 2215—2315 GMT.

MONDAYS

News and World Affairs
Visitors' Book
S.A. Kaleidoscope
The latest Headlines

TUESDAYS

News and Comment
Folk Fifteen
Earnestly Yours
The Latest Headlines

WEDNESDAYS

News and Comment
RSA Musicmakers
Local Content
The Latest Headlines

THURSDAYS

News and Comment
A King Named Olive
Miss Wilson's Compliments
The Latest Headlines

FRIDAYS

News and Comment
A Funny Thing
Swinging Safari
The Latest Headlines

SATURDAYS

News
S.A. Hit Parade
S.A. Light Music
Music of the Bantu
The Latest Headlines

SUNDAYS

News and Africa Survey
Song of Praise
S.A. Light Music

SUNDAY MORNING TRANSMISSIONS TO EUROPE: 1000—1200 GMT.

News and Africa Survey
Tavern of the Seas
Playhouse RSA
Down Your Way
Folk Songs of S.A.
The Press in South Africa
The Latest Headlines

AFRICA-GENERAL: 1100—1550 GMT DAILY

NB: From 1200—1255 the afternoon transmission to Africa will be in French.

NEWS: MONDAYS—FRIDAYS: 1100 GMT, 1300 GMT, 1400 GMT, 1500 GMT.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS: 1100 GMT.

PLAYS/FEATURES/MAGAZINE PROGRAMMES:

S.A. Mirror: Daily, Mon.—Fri., 1113 GMT.
S.A. Scene: Sat., 1113 GMT.
Tavern of the Seas: Mon, 1305 GMT.
Down Your Way: Tues., 1305 GMT.
The Press in S.A.: Weds., 1305 GMT.
This is South-West Africa: Thurs., 1305 GMT.
Fact or Fantasy? Friday, 1305 GMT.
Woman's World: Mon.—Fri., 1403 GMT.
300 Years in Africa: Sun., 1125 GMT.
Playhouse RSA: Sun., 1430 GMT.
This is S.A.: Sun., 1300 GMT.
Sunday Afternoon: Sun., 1500 GMT.

CLASSICAL MUSIC:

1320 GMT, Mon.—Fri.:
Mondays: **The SABC Symphony Orchestra.**
Tuesdays: **Composer of the Week.**
Wednesdays: **Opera House.**
Thursdays: **Concert Hall.**
Fridays: **From the Classics.**
Sundays: 1320 GMT: **The World of Music.**

LIGHT MUSIC:

DAILY 1143 GMT: **The Music of S.A.** (Mon.).
Boeremusiek (Tues.).
Music in the Sun (Weds.).
Folk Songs of S.A. (Thurs.).
Caroline's Quarter (Fri.).

DAILY, 1445 GMT: **Visitors' Book** (Mon.).
Folk Fifteen (Tues.).
RSA Musicmakers (Weds.).
A King Named Olive (Thurs.).
A Funny Thing (Fri.).

DAILY, 1515 GMT: **S.A. Kaleidoscope** (Mon.).
Earnestly Yours (Tues.).
Local Content (Weds.).
Miss Wilson's Compliments (Thurs.).
Swinging Safari (Fri.).

SATURDAYS, 1125 GMT: **S.A. Hit Parade.**

SACRED MUSIC: **Song of Praise:** Sundays, 1113 GMT.

The Bokmakierie spreads its wings

THE bird turns five on 1st May this year, for it was on Sunday, 1st May, 1966, that the Bokmakierie first sent its clear call beyond our borders, and Radio RSA was born. And it is only fitting that for our anniversary we should plan something new to celebrate the occasion, so our English broadcasts will be substantially extended — and improved, we hope — when the new Schedule comes into effect on 2nd May.

Major changes are:

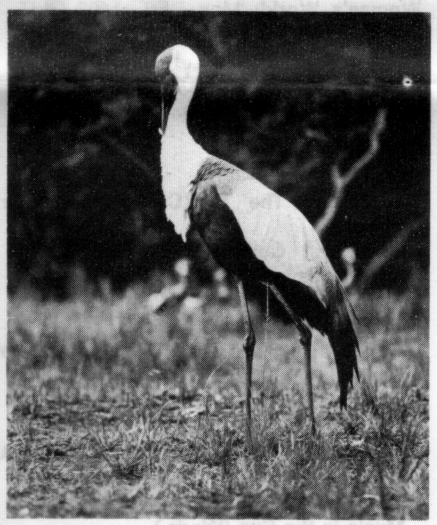
Late and Early: that's early in the States and Canada, late in Europe — in fact, it's 2215—2315 GMT. The transmission will largely be devoted to music, mainly South African, in response to the numerous requests for such a transmission.

North America: The four hours (2330—0320 GMT) currently available will be split into two sessions: the first will contain a 15′ 00″ French transmission for listeners in Canada, as well as additional English programming; the second will be entirely English.

Sunday Morning: 1000—1200 GMT: this transmission will be beamed to Europe so that listeners there can enjoy the additional programmes included in the extended North American sessions.

Africa-General: You can't win them all, so we are forced to report a loss: Radio RSA's French Service has claimed one hour daily of our broadcast to Africa — from 1200 to 1300 GMT — and this should prove good news particularly for listeners in West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

We're rather pleased with the 5th birthday present we're giving — we look forward to hearing listeners' opinions (and not only if they agree!).



The Blue Crane, South Africa's national bird.

South African fauna and flora

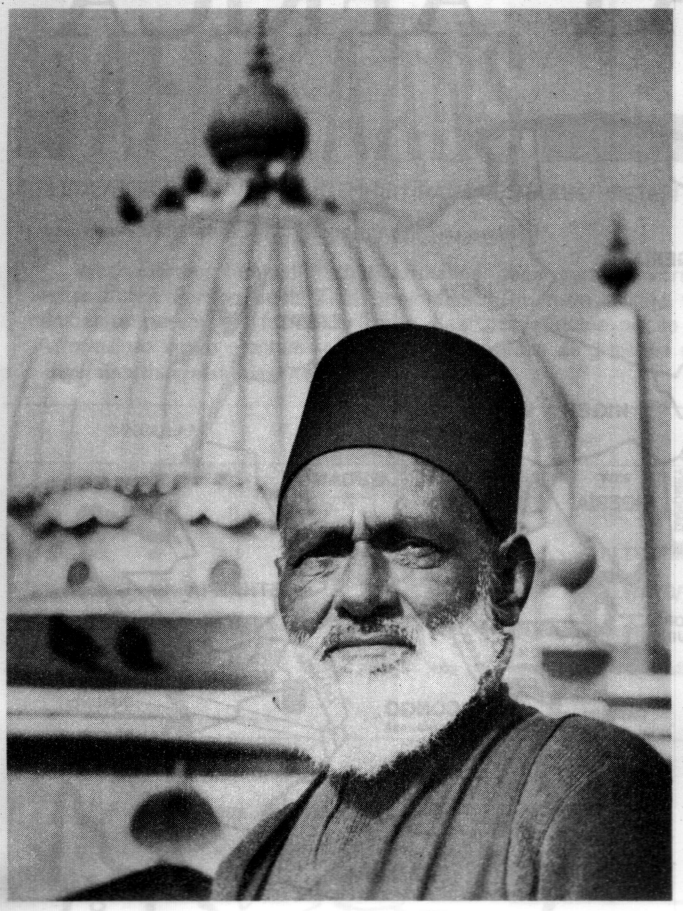
HOW would you tell the age of a Baobab tree? Heard of the Tsitsikama Forest, and how it got its name? How would you pronounce Hlhuhluwe, the famous game reserve in Natal? Which is Africa's deadliest snake? What is a suikerbossie?

The answers to these and many other questions will be provided in our new series, "S.A. Fauna and Flora", broadcast both in our evening transmissions and to Africa on Sundays. Louis Ife, who paged through the "RSA Encyclopaedia" some months back, will compile and present this series: a light-hearted look at the animals, birds, reptiles and flowers that fascinate visitors to our country. There will be fact, anecdotes, tall stories, humorous adventures — all reflecting South Africa's glorious flora and wildlife, and illuminating little-known aspects, many highly amusing. And, of course, there will be tributes to the men who dedicated their lives to the preservation of our wild heritage — men like James Stevenson-Hamilton, the first warden of the Kruger National Park, who accepted a temporary post reluctantly and stayed for the rest of his life!

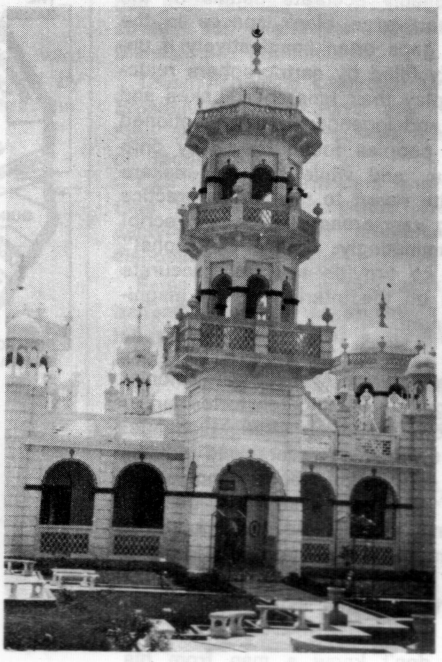
H. V. Morton said: "Who can deny that a great many people beyond our borders are sure that lion roam the streets of Johannesburg?" Well, they don't, and haven't since 1886 — when Johannesburg was established. Sorry to dispel your illusions, but perhaps Louis Ife will compensate . . .

Ever since Jan van Riebeeck landed in Table Bay in 1652, botanists and naturalists from all parts of the world have been visiting the Cape to see and study its remarkable flora. A species of the Protea family, South Africa's national flower, can be seen in the foreground.

Indian South Africans



Indian South Africans are free to practise their religion — this photo was taken in Durban, Natal.



This mosque at Ladysmith, Northern Natal, is considered to be one of the most beautiful in the Republic of South Africa.

THEY came to South Africa in 1860, and today almost half a million Indians form South Africa's youngest immigrant community — a prosperous community that illustrates the axiom that a man's achievement is determined by his own effort and initiative only, for among South Africa's Indians there are leaders in all fields: merchants, brokers, lawyers, doctors, industrialists, and in all other spheres of South African life.

The first Indians to arrive in this country came as indentured labourers, either to work as coal miners or to offer their skills to the young sugar industry in Natal. Their experience was invaluable in the development of the huge sugar plantations in South Africa's "Garden Province". Other settlers from India followed — traders, merchants, craftsmen — and they settled happily, most of them in Natal, but many moving inland to the large commercial centres such as Johannesburg.

They brought with them their languages and cultures, and although most Indian South Africans use English as their medium of communication, Tamil, Telegu, Hindi, Gujerati and Urdu are still widely spoken in the Indian communities. And although since 1914 any Indian South African could apply for Government-subsidised repatriation to India or Pakistan, very few have availed themselves of this offer. Here Indian South Africans are free to practise their religion — most are Hindu or Muslim — and speak their own language; they are encouraged to retain their national identity, to cherish their own traditions and beliefs; and to make their own contribution to their community's and adopted country's development.

In this series, broadcast to Africa on Sundays and in our evening transmissions on Mondays, you will hear Indian South Africans talking of their history, their life, and their future in their new country.

Music from the Masters

LISTENERS in Africa often write to ask for details of classical music broadcast on Radio RSA. Evening transmissions are seldom long enough to accommodate serious music, but we have compensated for this lack in our Africa-General transmission with a daily broadcast from 1320-1400 G.M.T.:

On Mondays, Dr C. Mather-Pike introduces the S.A.B.C. Symphony Orchestra;

On Tuesdays, David Lloyd features "Composer of the Week";

Bruce Anderson, a well-known South African singer and actor, presents "Opera House" on Wednesdays.

Stephen O'Reilly introduces "Concert Hall" on Thursdays;

And on Fridays, "From the Classics" is presented by Clive Payne.

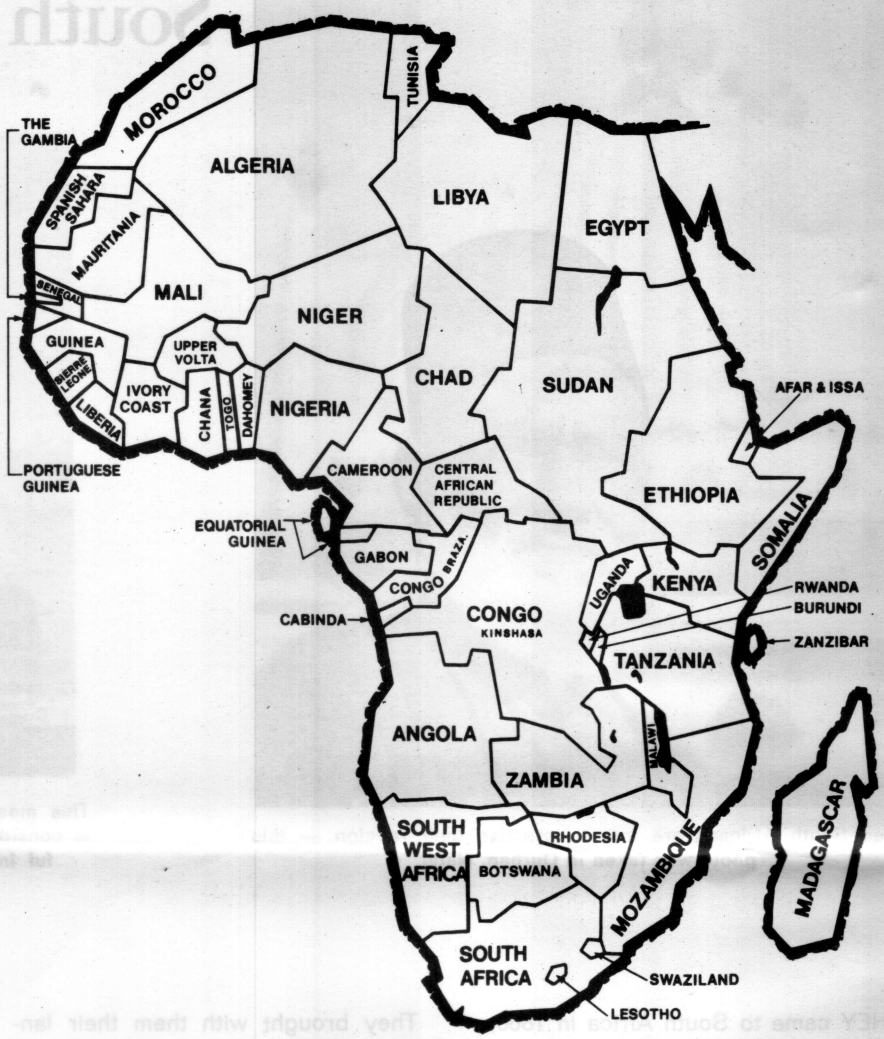
Desmond Wingham presents "The World of Music" on Sundays from 1300—1400 G.M.T.

LOOKING AT AFRICA

UNTIL comparatively recently Africa was "The Dark Continent." Maps that gave reasonably accurate details of the coastline had large blank spaces in the interior — gaps often imaginatively if unscientifically filled by cartographers reluctant to display their ignorance. Lakes and mountains and legendary cities mentioned by coastal peoples found their way onto these maps; and while the map-makers did not quite revert to the earlier practice of covering vast areas with flowing script stating illuminatingly: "Here be Lions!" they failed to provide any truly accurate information on the interior of this magnificent continent.

The "Scramble for Africa", with colonial powers eagerly annexing territories larger than their own countries, brought change: explorers, scientists, traders and adventurers all contributed to the increasing knowledge of Africa, and maps became accurate and reliable. As the wealth of the African territories poured into the coffers of Europe, so the geography of the territories became more familiar.

But you don't know a man from his face, and the peoples and cultures of Africa remained strange, exotic, mysterious. Only the physical veil had been drawn from a face which remained inscrutable to Western eyes.



WINDS OF CHANGE

Then came two World Wars and Africa changed again. "Colonialism" and "imperialism" became dirty words in international debate and newly-independent nations swept in on the winds of change. And people began to look carefully at a formerly inscrutable face — to discover peoples and ideas, beliefs and cultures vastly different to their preconceived notions of Africa. In order to understand Africa, Western governments sent experts: sociologists, anthropologists, politicians came, assessed, and made pronouncements — often on the slender basis of brief visits to Africa.

The people, their tribal affiliations, cultural and linguistic bonds, and aspirations remained a mystery. The world was horrified over the Congo and mercenaries, surprised at military coups and one-party governments, united in sympathy with the suffering in Nigeria during the long and bitter Biafran war. In its capacity for surprise, for shock, for violence Africa is still the "dark continent", little understood — the face is still inscrutable.

In our series, "Looking at Africa", we shall attempt to penetrate that inscrutability, to answer some of the questions about Africa, explain the seeming inconsistencies and paradoxes. And we emphasise "attempt". South Africa is in a fortunate position to undertake such an attempt: we are in and of Africa, and have been for more than three centuries — we speak with some experience of a vast, often hostile, beautiful continent; we have encountered the hostility of Africa, and have studied the motivations for that hostility; we have our own Bantu peoples, distinct nations, and our knowledge of Zulu and Xhosa, Tsonga and Venda, Tswana and Sotho enables us to grasp perhaps a little more clearly the reasons for actions and reactions in other states in Africa, as does our knowledge of the many and varied peoples of South-West Africa: Ovambo, Herero, Kavango, Damara and Nama.

OUR AIM

We have no desire to change Africa to our way of thinking, for our aim is peace and mutually advantageous trade in the belief that greater prosperity ensures greater stability. We are proud to belong to Africa, and perhaps to make our own contribution to the greater understanding of this continent.

We can but try, and in "Looking at Africa" we shall examine the people, the politics, the cultures and the physical and financial aspects of the various countries of this continent. With the co-operation of the Africa Institute, the Institute for African Studies, the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa and other bodies and experts in fields such as anthropology, politics, economics and philosophy — we may, perhaps, when the series has run its course, be able to claim that something new has come out of Africa, that the face is a little less inscrutable, that the effort has been justified.

AFRIKAANS BY RADIO

VERLEDE/VERLEDEN/VERGANGENHEIT/PAST/LE PASSÉ/PRETÉRITO

Ek was/ik was/ich war/I was/j'étais/eu era (eu estava)

Werkwoorden hebben in het Afrikaans geen persoonsvormen. Das Zeitwort wird weder durch Person noch Zahl beeinflusst. The form of the verb is not affected by number or person. La forme du verbe n'est pas affectée par le nombre ou la personne. A forma do verbo mantam-se inalterável em todas as pessoas da conjugaçâo.
dus/also/thus/ainsi/assim:

SINGULAR				PLURAL				VERB
ek	jy	hy	sy	dit	ons	julle	hulle	was
ik	jij	hij	zij	het	wij	jullie	zij	1st, 2nd, 3rd (SING. & PLURá)
ich	du	er	sie	es	wir	ihr	sie	ALTYD/IMMER
I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	ALWAYS/TOJUOURS/
je	tu	il	elle		nous	vous	ils/elles	SEMPRE . . .
eu	tu	ele	ela		nós	vós	eles/elas	. . . WAS

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

u: U, Sie, you, vous, O Senhor (V. Exa) . . . u was.

Hierdie Afrikaanse Taallesse word op Maandae en Donderdae aangebied. Op aanvraag, word afskrifte gratis aan studente verstuur.

Deze Afrikaanse taallessen worden op Maandagen en Donderdagen uitgezonden. Gaarne zenden wij U op verzoek deze lessen gratis toe.

Diese Afrikaans-Sprachlektionen werden jede Montag und Donnerstag ausgestrahlt. Auf Verlangen sind kostenlose Manuskripte erhältlich.

These Afrikaans Language Lessons are broadcast on Mondays and Thursdays. Free copies of the lessons are available on request.

Ces leçons d'Afrikaans sont diffusées tous les lundis et jeudis. Des copies dactylographiées sont gratuitement à votre disposition.

Estas liçôes de lingua afrikaans sâo transmitidas todas as segundas e quintas feiras. A todos quantos o desejarem, teremos muito prazer em oferecer cópias do texto que enviaremos gratuitamente.

Ons adres/unsere Adresse/our address/ notre adresse/nosso endereço:

Taalprogramme, Buitelandse Dienste,
S.A.U.K.,
Posbus 4559,
Johannesburg,
Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Water for an arid Land

WHILE the learned judges of the World Court are considering South Africa's administration of South West Africa, in South West Africa itself the face of the land is being changed radically. In the far north, dams are being built, canals are being dug and a network of power lines is being constructed. This is all part of the gigantic Cunene Scheme that will bring about a revolution in the economic life of this arid land.

The Cunene Scheme, which will eventually cost R120-million, is being built by South Africa with the co-operation of the Portuguese authorities in Angola. Two dams are being built on the Cunene River in Angola — one at Gove and the other at Calueque near the border with South West Africa. Water from these dams will be sent through a R32-million hydro-electric power station at the Ruacana Waterfalls and to a R20-million power station at Windhoek.

Power generated in this way will be fed into the South West African grid and water pumped from the Calueque Dam, at a rate of 100-million gallons a day, will be fed into a network of canals that will criss-cross Ovamboland.

In addition to this giant Cunene Scheme, 24 major water supply schemes, costing about R80-million, are now in the course of construction in various parts of South West Africa. The vital importance of these water schemes can be gauged from the fact that South West Africa is an arid country subject to regular droughts and sparse rainfall. Only the north-eastern section of South West Africa receives an annual rainfall in excess of 400 millimetres, the minimum required for dry-land agriculture. Internal water resources and underground supplies are meagre.

The challenge of providing sufficient water to this dry, sparsely-populated and under-developed territory is an immense one. But the plans to meet the challenge are equally immense. They are bold, imaginative plans but they need vast resources of finance and manpower. South West Africa is too poor to provide the money from its own sources, and it is doubtful whether any other country, or the United Nations, would be prepared to undertake such a vast project. South Africa has not hesitated to take the initiative, once again demonstrating the immense benefits accruing to the peoples of South West Africa from South African administration of their country.

● This talk was broadcast on January 26th.

SWAHILI

RADIO RSA — KISWAHILI/TSONGA

SAA GMT	Sehemu Tunazozitanganizia	SAA Sehemu Hiyo	Lugha	Metres
Nkarhi wa GMT	Tindazhawu lomu ku haxerwaka kona	Nkarhi wa hina	Ririmi	Timetara
0400—0412	Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda	Saa Moja ya Asubui hadi — Saa Moja na dakika 12	Swahili	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 3980 kHz (75 m)
1500—1550	Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda Mocambique	Saa 12 mpaka Saa 12 na dakika 50 5 p m. — 5.50 p.m.	Swahili/ Tsonga	17825 kHz (16 m) 9525 kHz (31 m)

MUSUMBHULUKU
(Tsonga)

Mahungu.
Ta Misava.
Tinsimu to tsaki sa ta Xintima.
Ta Vamanana.
Tinhloko ta manhungu.

WABUMPHIRI
(Tsonga)

Mahungu.
Nhlamuselo ya mahungu.
Ta hala ni hala.
Swikombelo ni Swivutiso.
Tinhloko ta Mahungu.

JUMATANO

Habari za Ulimwengu.

Maelezo baada ya Habari:

Ambayo yanaandikwa na ufuasi wa habari wa Radio RSA.

Mpango wa Vijana:

Peresenti themanini na tatu ya watoto wa shule waki Bantu nchini Afrika Kusini ni wenye elimu, na kwa hakika wanafanya kila kitu; kwahiyo, Calleja Kaunda atawaeleza mambo wanayofanya.

Maendeleo ya Viwanda nchini Afrika Kusini.

Nyimbo mpya:

Ngoma — mashairi na muziki — marekodi yaki Bantu ya karibuni kwenye masoko.

ALHAMISI

Habari za Ulimwengu.

Maelezo baada ya Habari.

Sura ya Afrika Kusini:

Duncan Kandawire ni mtu anayehusika na mpango huu, embamo anazungumuza juu ya watu wanaofanya habari nchini Afrika Kusini.

P.O. Box 4559:

Kelly na Calleja wanajibu maswali yenu.

Muziki za Afrika Kusini:

Mpango wa muziki tokea kila sehemu ya Afrika Kusini.

Habari za Ulimwengu kwa kifupi.

IJUMAA

Habari za Ulimwengu.

Maelezo baada ya Habari.

Afrika Kusini Leo:

Kutokea mahali pakuogelea palipo kunjufu pa Durban, Transkei inayostawi kwa haraka, Cape, mji adilifu sana, mji wa dhahabu yaani Johannesburg, ndivyo tokea kila sehemu ya Afrika Kusini, unaweza kusikia repota wetu wakipeleka mambo makuu ambayo yalitokea katika sehemu hizi.

Mpango wa Wanawake:

Hu ni mpango mpya. Winnie Mahlangu anaandika mpango huu na Lucy Kumwenda kunitangazia.

Habari za Ulimwengu kwakifupi.

JUMAMOSI

Habari za Ulimwengu.

Sahani Bora:

RRRRRRadio RRRRSA, Hmmm' huyu ni Calleja Kaunda na marekodi nne kati ya marekodi bora Juma hili.

Taarifa tokea Homelands:

Mpango unaoandiwa na ufuasi wetu wa habari wa S.A.B.C.

Maombi ya Wasikilizaji:

Mpango mnaoletewa na Duncan Kandawire.

Habari za Ulimwengu kwakifupi.

JUMAPILI

Habari za Ulimwengu.

Upelelezi wa Afrika:

Theo Greyling anachungua mambo ya Afrika ya Juma iliyopita.

Njooni Kupumzika:

Mpango wa ibada unaoandikwa na Kasisi W. de Beer.

Maombi ya Wasikilizaji:

Mpango unaotangazwa na Lucy Kumwenda.

Kutazamisha Afrika Kusini:

Mpango mpya ulio na mwenyekiti na washindani watatu, wakijibu maswali juu ya Afrika Kusini.

Habari za Ulimwengu kwakifupi.

Maendeleo ya viwanda nchini Afrika Kusini

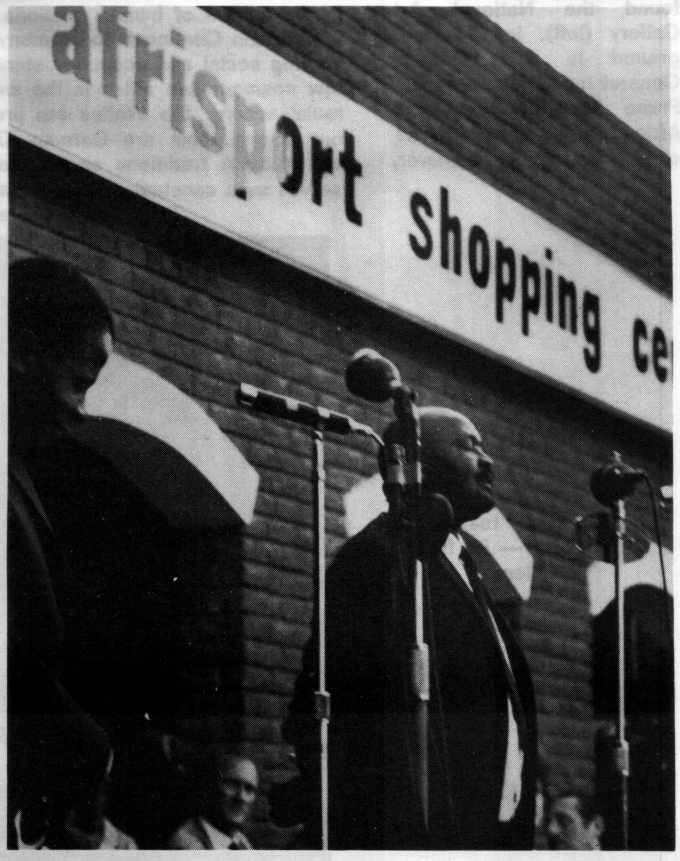
KILA mara tulikuwa tunazungumuza juu ya Afrika Kusini na viwanda vyake, hata hivyo, hili ni jambo kubwa sana yakuwa, hatuwezi kukoma kuzungumuza juu ya Maendeleo ya viwanda nchini Afrika Kusini. Sehemu hili ya maendeleo ya Afrika Kusini, inaandaa kazi juu ya karibu watu million moja wa mataifa yote, na watu hawa wanafanya namna nyingi zavitu.

Kadiri kubwa ya bidhaa zakutengenezwa, zinatengenezwa nchini Afrika Kusini, kama vile vyombo vya Reli, vyombo vya irrigation, dawa za saruji, vyombo vya umeme, nyuzinyuzi, rangi vyombo vya plastic, nguo, kalatsi, mbolea, baruti, bomba vyombo vilivyotengenezwa kwa aluminium na kadhalika. Wakati huu, thamani ya mapata ya viwanda nchini Afrika Kusini ni zaidi ya Rand million elfu sita (60,000,000,000/-).

Umeme unaotolewa nchini Afrika Kusini ni wenye bei ya chini sana hapa ulimwenguni. ESCOM, ni shirika linalohusika na matumizi ya umeme katika Afrika Kusini. Kuwa sawa na utanuzi wa uchumi wa Afrika Kusini, kampani hii imeanzisha mpango wa utanuzi ili kuzidisha mara mbili uwezo wakutoa umeme tokea megawatt elfu saba hadi megawatt elfu kumi na nne, katika miaka kumi ijayo. Gharama ya mpango wa utanuzi huu itakuwa kiasi cha Rand million mia tano sitini. Mapato ya kiwanda cha dawa cha

● Addressing the gathering at the opening of Afrisport Shopping Centre, is Mr Habakuk Shikwane, the owner of this big shopping centre.

● Kuhotuba umati wa watu wakati wakufunguliwa Afrisport Shopping Centre, ni Bwana. Habakuk Shikwane, mwenyeji wa mahali pakubwa hapa pa biashara.



Shoppers discussing the latest fashions inside Mr Habakuk Shikwane's store. This whole shopping centre is fitted with a closed-circuit television.

Watu wanazungumuza mavazi mapya katika duka la Bwana. Shikwane. Duka lote hili limepambwa na mzunguko wa ndani wa television.

Afrika Kusini kwa mwaka ni kadiri ya Rand million mia tatu hamusini. Kwa mwaka, Afrika Kusini intatoa tani million moja elfu mia tisa hamusini na nane za Mbolea.

Wakati huu, kuna fakitari kumi na mbili zakuunganisha motokaa nchini Afrika Kusini, kuunganisha kiasi cha motokaa elfu kumi na moja na mia saba kwa mwezi. Kiasi cha peresenti hamusini na tano za vipande vinavyotumiwa kwa kuunganisha motokaa hizi, vinatengenezwa nchini Afrika Kusini. Kitu kinachoweza kukufurahisha ni jambo lakuwa, Afrika Kusini inapeleka vipande vya motokaa kwenye nchi sitini katika ulimwengu wote.

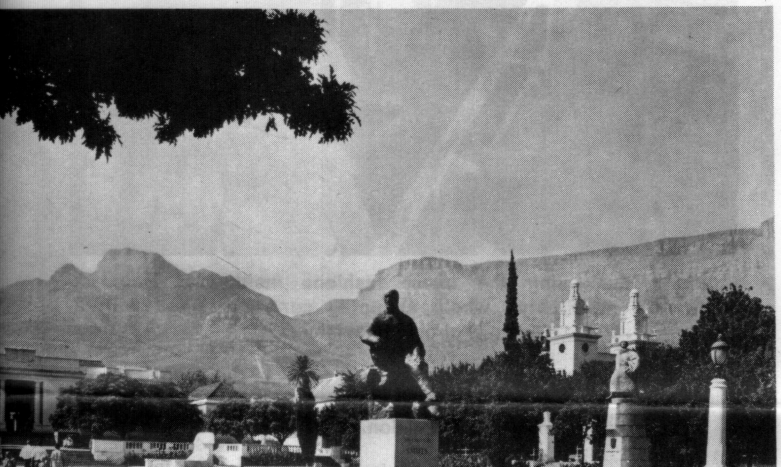
Moja ya viwanda haba sana hapa ulimwenguni, ni kiwanda kinachotengeneza mafuta tokea makaa ya mawe. Ndivyo, katika kingo ya Kusini ya Mto Vaal, kuna kiwanda kikubwa sana, na mahali hapa ndipo hutengenezwa petrol tokea makaa ya mawe. Zaidi ya petrol na diesel, namna nyingi za gas na dawa nyinginezo, zinatengenezwa a kiwada kikubwa sana hiki. Hata hivyo, mtu hawezi kufikilisha viwanda vya Afrika Kusini, bila kufikilisha ISCOR, yaani Iron and Steel Corporation.

Tangu mwaka 1934, wakati ISCOR ilianza kutenda kazi, kiwanda hiki kimetoa tani million therasini na tisa za chuma. Wakati huu, mpango wa utanuzi unafanywa ambao utazidisha mapato ya chuma kufikia tani million tano pointi moja tano kwa mwaka. Hapa, kitu kinachoweza kukufurahisha ni jambo lakua, tangu mwaka 1934, ISCOR imelipa wafanyikazi wake Rand million mia tano hamusini na majo kwa mishahara. Wakati mtu anatoka mijini nakusafiri kuelekea Homelands, anavutwa moyo na hesaby ya fakitari katika mahali mbalimbali, yaani fakitari za mpakani zinazojengwa karibu na Homelands.

Groote Schuur, official residence at the Cape of the Prime Minister of South Africa. Designed by the English architect, Herbert Baker, for Cecil Rhodes, this mansion was presented to the nation together with the rest of Rhodes' enormous estate.

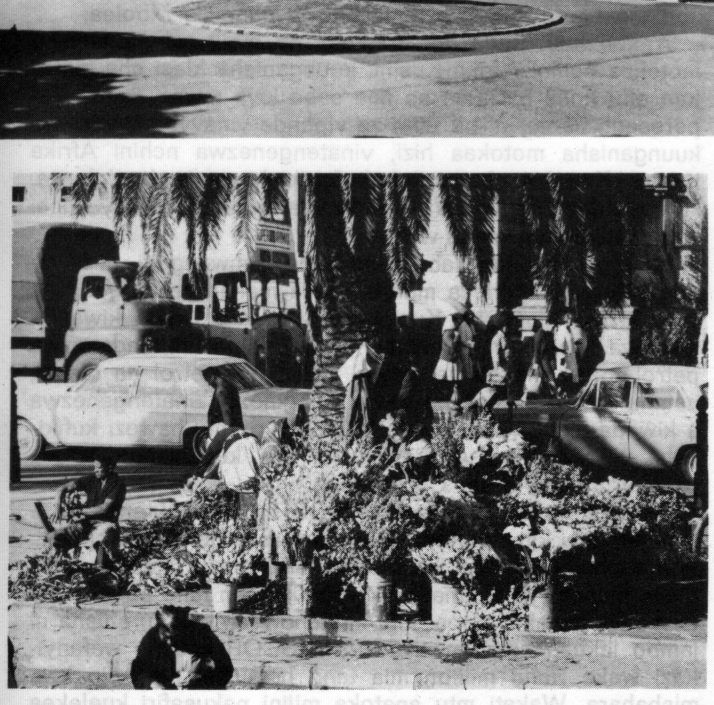
First, Second, Third and Fourth Beach, Clifton . . the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the coast varies gently with the sea; mighty cliffs hewn by wind a a pro

Tavern of

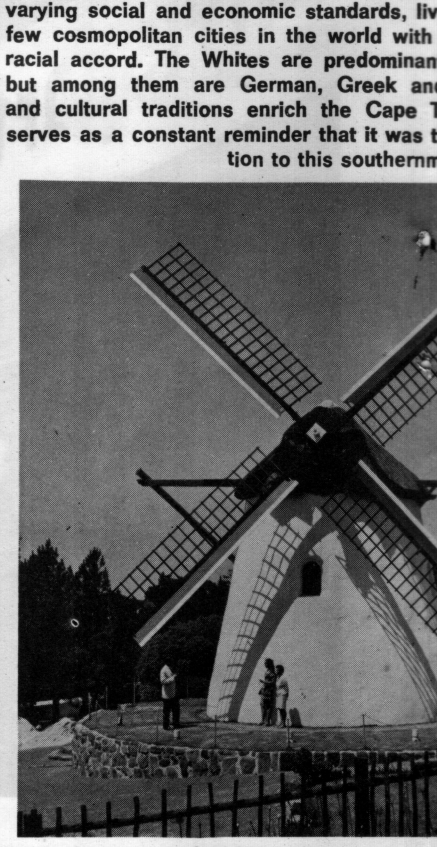


Perhaps the Dutch East India Company's best legacy to Cape Town was the Gardens where the aesthete, the city worker, or the artist can seek and find peace in the shade of the ancient trees. Here, too, can be found the National Art Gallery (left). In the foreground is a statue of General Jan Smuts, a former Prime Minister of South Africa, and to the right, one of the Portuguese explorer, Diaz.

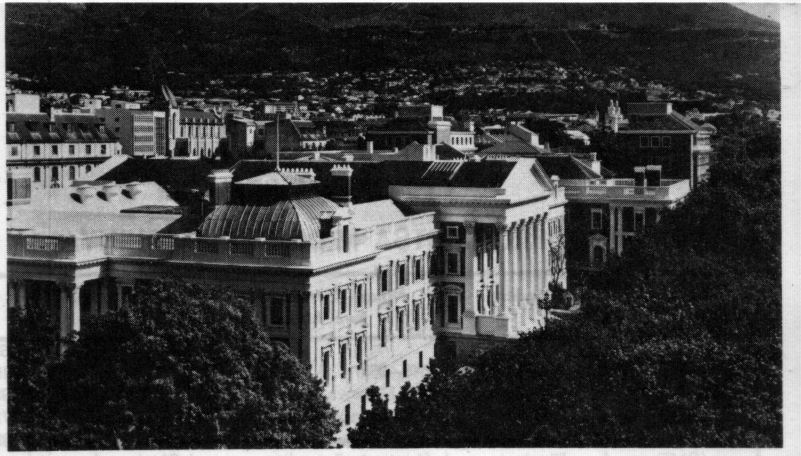
In the sphere of human relations it can b the African Continent do so many races o varying social and economic standards, liv few cosmopolitan cities in the world with racial accord. The Whites are predominan but among them are German, Greek an and cultural traditions enrich the Cape T serves as a constant reminder that it was t tion to this southernm



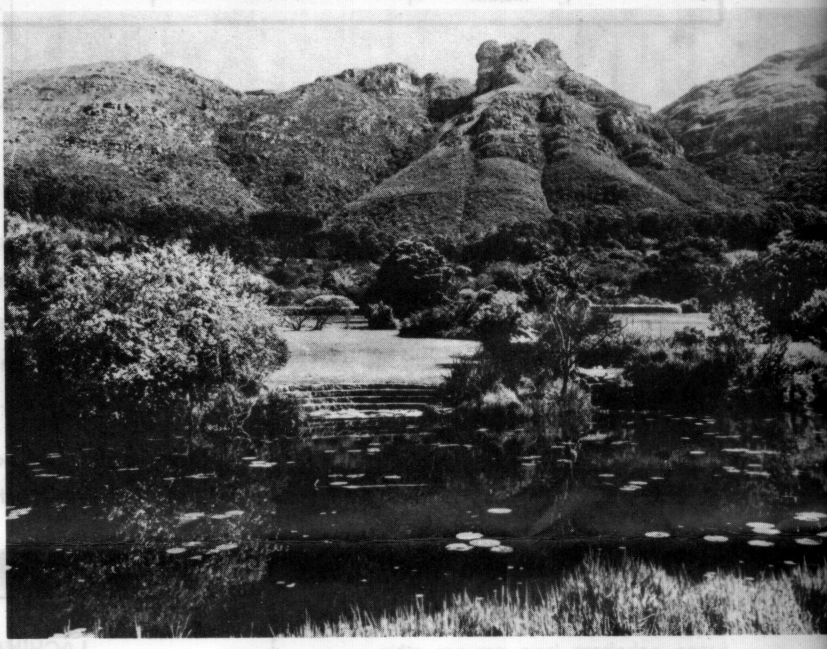
A distinctive feature of Cape Town — its flower sellers.



. a popular resort on the Atlantic coast. Lapped by
s in texture and mood. Fine white sands merge
and rain to stately form, announce the presence of
oud land.



The Houses of Parliament. Cape Town, historic gateway to the Republic of South Africa, is also its Legislative Capital.

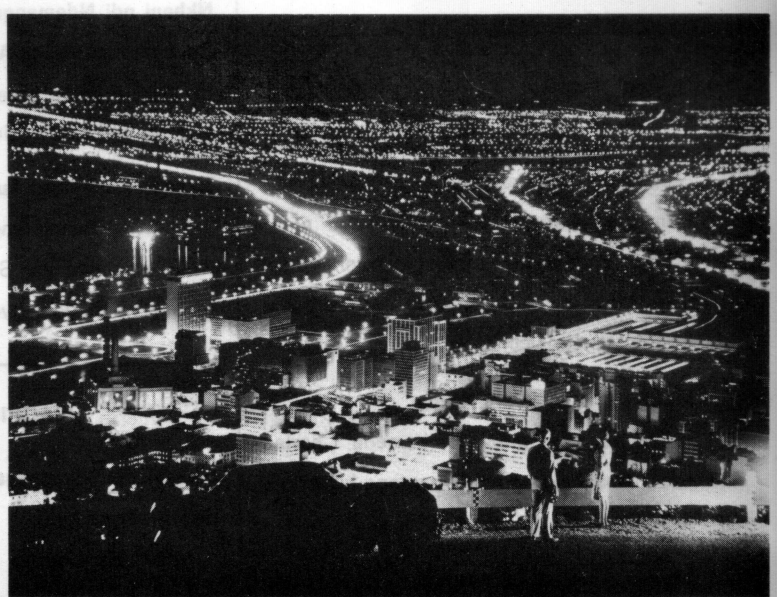


The south western Cape possesses one of the richest, most interesting and most beautiful natural floras in the world. The National Botanic Gardens at Kirstenbosch covers a total area of more than 1,200 acres and is situated on the eastern slopes of Table Mountain. Here the primary object is the cultivation and preservation of the unique flora that belongs to this country alone.

the Seas

be said of Cape Town that nowhere on
of diverse customs and religions, and of
ive in greater harmony. Indeed there are
h such a long unbroken record of inter-
ntly of Dutch, French and British stock,
nd Italian communities. Their national
Town scene. This old Dutch windmill
the Dutch who brought Western civilisa-
most tip of Africa.

The mother city of South Africa. A mixture of East and West, old and new, sedateness and enterprise. The muezzin sounds at dawn and at dusk from the mosques of the Malay quarter. At midday, a gun booms to announce the hour. Sea gulls fly over the city and, as a reminder of the outside world, ships sirens call from the harbour. "Ah! . . . Cape Town."



CHI-CHEWA SERVICE:

RADIO RSA IRIKUULUTSA M'CHICHEWA/CHINYANJA MOTERE:

Nthawi	Madera	Nthawi ku m'mwera kwa Afrika	Chilankhulidwe	Mametres
(GMT) 0443—0457	Rhodesia Zambia ndi Malawi	0643—0657 Ku M'mawa ku Rhodesia, Zambia ndi ku Malawi	Chichewa/ Chichewa/	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 3980 kHz (75 m)
(GMT) 1656—1750	Rhodesia, Zambia ndi Malawi	(4 min. to 7 mpaka 10 min. to 8)	Chichewa/ Chinyanja	7270 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)

LOREMBA

Nkhani

Zochitika m'dziko Lapanzi, panthawi yimene timadziwitsa omvera athu zinthu zofunika zimene zachitika m'dziko lapansi.

Nyimbo za Tsopano:

M'programu iyi timakupatsirani Nyimbo zimene zangojambulidwa kuchokera ku mafakitare opanga ma rekodi.

P.O. Box 4559:

Ndi nthawi imene Mike Mlongoti adza ndi Zimene mwatifunsa ndi Kuyankha mafunso ochokera kwa omvera athu.

LACHIWIRI

Nkhani ndi Ndemanga.

Nkhani za Azimai:

Lucy Kumwenda amakupatsirani nkhani zothandiza azimai. Mkonzi wa programu iyi ndi Winnie Mahlangu.

Mafunso pa za South Africa:

Programu ya pabwalo, pamene Charles Ndau amakhala ndi anthu angapo kuyankha mafunso a pa za South Africa.

Machona mu South Africa:

Mlungu uliwonse mmodzi mwa aurutsi athu amakambirana ndi munthu amene adadza Kale mu dziko lino ndipo akugwira nchito.

LACHITATU

Nkhani ndi Ndemanga.

P.O. Box 4559:

Programu ya Mafunso, Sanderson Jimu ndi Mike Mlongoti amayankha mafunso ochokera kwa omvera athu. Mkonzi wake ndI Bambo G. J. E. de Beer.

Dziwani South Africa:

Nthawi imeneyi timakusimbirani nkhani zochititsa chidwi kuchokera kuno ku South Africa.

LACHINAI

Nkhani ndi Ndemanga.

Zochitika mu South Africa:

Charles Ndau amabwera ndi nkhani za apo ndi apo za mu South Africa.

Nyimbo Zochokera ku South Africa:

Nthawiyi timakutengerani munthu wodziwika wa muno mu South Africa, kuti afotokoze mbiri ya moyo wake.

LACHISANU

Nkhani ndi Ndemanga.

South Africa lero:

M'mmene Charles Ndau ndi Sanderson Jimu amakupatsirani nkhani zochokera kwa amtolankhani athu.

Za Chinyamata:

Sanderson Jimu amabwera ndi nkhani zokondweretsa anyamata ndi zochitika ndi anyamata a muno mu South Africa.

LOWERUKA

Nkhani

Karata Yochokera ku South Africa:

Pa nthawi imeneyi mmodzi mwa aurutsi athu amakuwerengerani karata yake pa zinthu zimene waziona kapena kuzimva muno ku South Africa.

P.O. Box 4559:

Ndi nthawi imene Joe Dawe, amakupatsirani Zimene mwatifunsa ndi kuyankha mafunso ochokera kwa omvera athu.

Riporti la Mtolankhani wathu ndi Nkhani za madera aBantu: Pa nthawiyi, mtolankhani wathu amabwera ndi nkhani zimene wapeza za apo ndi apo, ndiponso Nkhani za madera aBantu.

LAMLUNGU

Nkhani.

Africa Mlungu uno:

Bambo Theo Greyling amafotokoza nkhani yaikuru imene yachitika muno mu Africa Mlungu uliwonse.

Za Uzimu:

Ndi nthawi imene timamva Mau a Mulungu okonzedwa ndi Mbusa S. S. Smit.

Tisanthule za m'Baibulo:

Sanderson Jimu ndi Joe Dawe amayankha mafunso a mBuku Lopatulika, kuchokera kwa omvera athu. Mkonzi wa programuyi ndi Mbusa A. S. Labuschagne.

South Africa Ayimba:

Joe Dawe amakupatsirani nyimbo za Chipembedzo pa Sabata Madzulo.

Kusonyeza South Africa

● CHUMA CHA BAMBO S. H. NYALUNGU NDI ANA AWO. MONYADIRA NDITHU CHTIHUNZICHI CHITIONETSA MA BUS A BAMBO NYALUNGU. KAMPANI YAWOYI ICHEDWA NDI DZINA LAKUTI: BUSHBUCKRIDGE BUS SERVICE.

● THE PROUD POSSESSION OF MR S. H. NYALUNGU AND HIS SONS. THE PHOTO ABOVE IS A FINE EXAMPLE OF MR NYALUNGU'S DETERMINATION TO SERVE HIS OWN PEOPLE IN HIS AREA. HIS BUSES RUN UNDER THE NAME: BUSHBUCKRIDGE BUS SERVICE.

MUNO mu Afrika — South Afrika ndi yekhayo amene ali ndi ma industry ya mphamvu ndi yochuluka. South Afrika amapanga ndi kugwilitsa nchito zitsulo zambili ndiponso magetsi yambili kuposa mbali zina zonse za Afrika zitayikhidwa pamodzi.

Masiku yano kukwela kwa dziko lino m'cuma kucokela m'ma industry amene ali kupanga zinthu zoculuka. Katundu amene ali kupangidwa m'dziko lino ndi wokwanila pa ciwelengelo ca 21.7 per cent pafupi fupi kawiri cuma ca m'migodi — cimene cili 12.2 per cent ndiponso kupitilira kawiri cuma ca m'malimidwe (10.4 per cent).

Cuma conse cotuluka m'ma industry cinakwela kucoka pa R892 million mu 1946-47 ndi kufika pa ciwelengelo ca ndalama copitilira R4,044 million mu 1966. Nambala ya mafakitale inawonjezedwa m'myengo yomweyi kucoka pa 11,413 kufika pa 21,969 pamene nambala ya wanthu wogwila nchito m'ma industry inawonjezedwa kucoka pa 488,992 (Azungu ndi Akuda) kufika pafupi fupi 1,000,000. Lero cuma cotuluka m'ma industry muno mu South Afrika ndi cokwanila R6.000 million.

Citukuko ca m'ma industry maziko yake ndi raw materials. Ma mineral aliyonse kupatula mafuta ndi yocokela mo m'muno mu South Afrika ngakhale kuti pali zifukwa zina zambili.

Malingana ndi pa za mineral South Afrika ndi dziko limodzi lolemela kwambili m'dziko lapansi. Ndi lokhali limene limatulutsa golide woculuka pakati pa maiko ya ku madzulo ndipo lirinso ndi minyala yina yambili monga diamond, Uranium, platnum, vanadium, chrome, iron ore, manganese, asbestos, ndi malasha (coal). Ndalama zimene zinapezeka m'caka ca 1967 pa cuma ca m'migodi zinali R1,287 million.

Cuma mu South Afrika cili kukula mwa liwiro kwambili ndipo ndico maziko ya citukuko conse ca dziko lino. Kuculuka kwa nchito, kugwilitsa nchito katundu ndi kuyika ndalama kuti zigwile nchito m'ma bizinesi kuli kupita mtsogolo kwambili. Anthu wa m'maiko yena ali kuthamangila m'dziko lino kwambili. Ndipoku msika wa ndalama South Afrika ali ndi cuma coculaka. Citukuko m'cuma cimene cakhala cipita mtsogolo kwa zaka zopitilira zisanu ndi cimodzi zapitazo, sicili kuwonetsa zizindiko zakugwa pansi — ngakhale kuti ndi cofunika kucepsya bvuto la inflation. Malingana ndi pa nkhani yogula katundu South Afrika ndiye ali ndi msika wawukulu kwambili kuposa maiko yena yonse yamu Afrika.

Nchito yothandiza wanthu wodwala m'South Afrika ili kucitika ndi khama lalikulu pakati pa wanthu wa mitundu vosiyana-siyana: ngakhalenso kusamalira miyoyo ya wanthu amene ali pa nchito. Muli ma bungwe amene ali kugwila nchito iyi monga bungwe la medical benefit scheme kapena medicail aid society. Ma dokotala ya m'dziko lino ndi yochipa — kutanthawuza kuti akathandiza munthu samulipitsa ndalama zambili ngakhalenso zipatala mtengo wake ndi wotsika kwambili.

Ku mbali ya wanthu wakuda nchitoyi ili m'katinso m'caka ca 1967 m'zipatala zonse za wanthu wakuda m'dziko lonse la South Afrika mudali mibedi 94,500. Kuthanthawuza kuti wanthu wakuda adali ndi mibedi 7.41 pa wanthu 1 000 wali wonse pofanizila ndi nambala yobvomelezedwa m'dziko lapansi ya mibedi isanu pakati pa wanthu 1 000 wali wonse.

Cipatala cacikulu kwambili mu Afrika monse — ndiponso cimene cili cimodzi mwa zipatala zokhala ndi akatswili m'chito ya mankhwala ndi ca Baragwanath, cimene cili pa mtunda wokwanila 7 miles ku m'mwera kwa mzinda wa Johannesburg. Ndipo cimalandila odwala maka maka waci kuda wocokela mbali yonse ya Witwatersrand. Cipatala ca Baragwanath cili ndi mibedi 2 000 ndipo cili ndi ma theatre 13 ya pamwamba kwambili. A Bantu odwala 78.000 amalandila thandizo ku cipatalaci caka ndi caka. Ma dokotala alipo 295, mwa iwowa 27 ndi wa cikuda. Ndipo pa mwezi kumacitika ma operation 1,800.

NEDERLANDS

RADIO RSA ZENDT IN HET NEDERLANDS/AFRIKAANS UIT NAAR:

TIJD (GMT)	LANDEN VAN ONTVANGST	PLAATSELIJKE TIJD *	TAAL	FREQUENTIES
1700—1750	Nederland, België	1800—1850	Nederlands	17825 kHz (16 m) 15250 kHz (19 m)
0515—0527	Kenya, Oeganda, Tanzanië Rhodesië, Zambië, Malawi	0815—0827 0715—0727	Afrikaans	15220 kHz (19m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
1100—1550	Afrika (algemeen)	variërend	Engels/ Afrikaans	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
Slechts op zondagen				
0700—0950	Kenya, Oeganda, Tanzanië	1000—1250	Afrikaans	21535 kHz (13 m)
	Rhodesië, Zambië, Malawi	0900—1150	Afrikaans	11900 kHz (25 m)

In deze uitzending, die ook in Europa te ontvangen is, kunt U onder andere een kerkdienst beluisteren.

* Dit is de tijd in het land van ontvangst.

PROGRAMMASCHEMA

MEI/JUNI 1971

MAANDAG

Nieuws

De Wereld deze Week

Boeremusiek*

Taal en Teken*

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

DINSDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Kanttekeningen*

De Puntjes op DX

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

WOENSDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Jong Zuid-Afrika*

Rand en Randement

Zuidafrikaanse Houtsoorten

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

DONDERDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Lichte Muziek uit Zuid-Afrika

Uit het Dagboek van Jan van Riebeeck

Bij-voorbeeld

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

VRIJDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Kaarten op Tafel*

Scheepspraat**

Panorama RSA**

Nieuwsflitsen

ZATERDAG

Nieuws

Bantoe-journaal

Hoebestatut?!

Postbus 4559

Nieuwsflitsen

ZONDAG

Nieuws

Afrika vandaag

Meditatie

Grepen uit de Geschiedenis (Hoorspel)

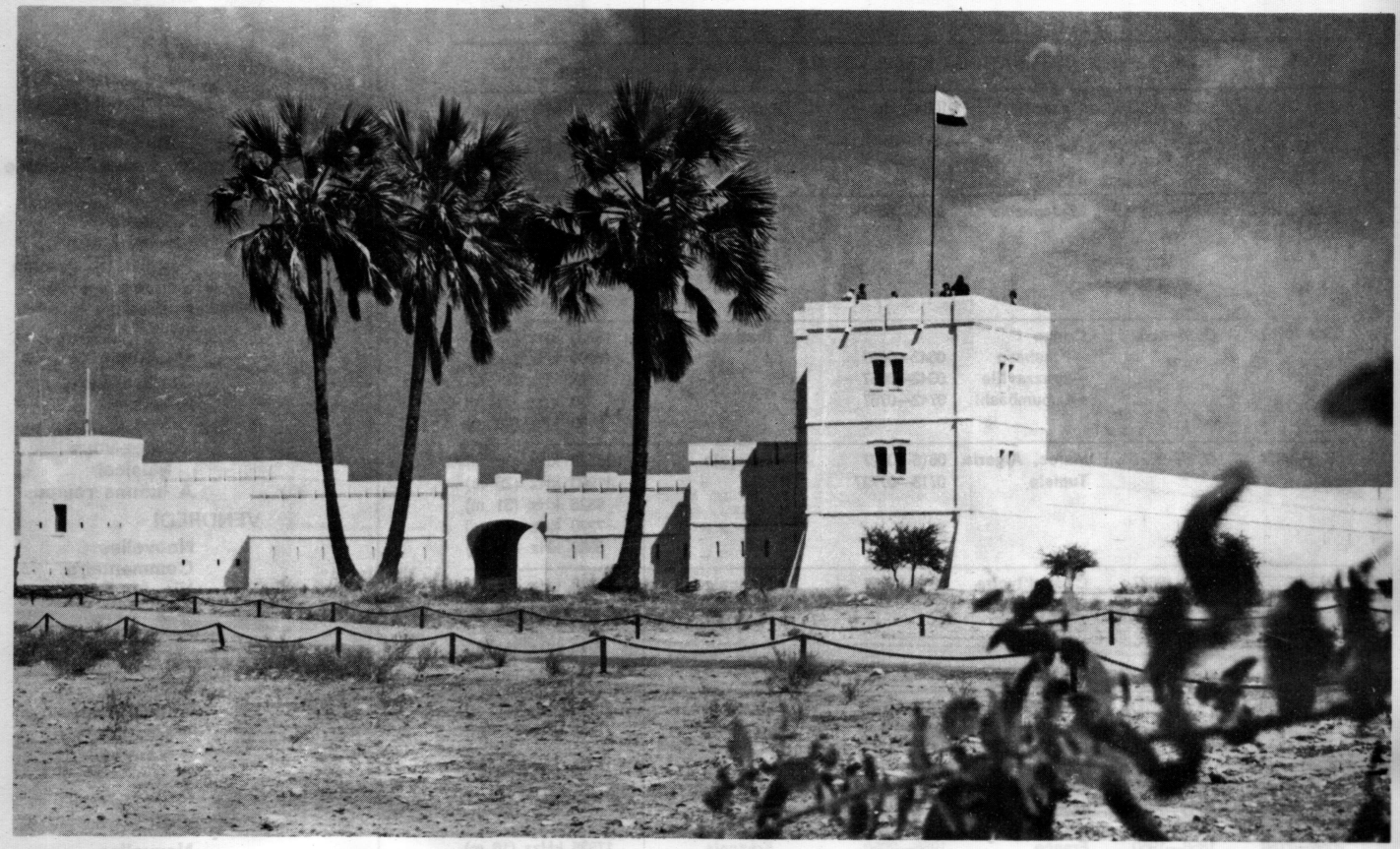
Groeten uit Zuid-Afrika

Nieuwsflitsen

* Deze programma's worden geheel of gedeeltelijk in het Afrikaans gepresenteerd.

** Elke eerste vrijdag van de maand wordt in plaats van deze programma's een klankbeeld uitgezonden.

WIJ MAKEN U EROP ATTENT, DAT OP ZONDAGEN VAN 0700 TOT 0950 UUR GMT. EEN AFRIKAANS PROGRAMMA WORDT UITGEZONDEN, WAARIN EEN KERKDIENST IS OPGENOMEN; IN DE 13- EN 25-METERBANDEN OP DE FREQUENTIES 21535 kHz EN 11900 kHz.



Hoebestatut!?

Fort Namutoni is een van de drie rustkampen van het grootste wildreservaat ter wereld: de Etosha-wildtuin.

AL zijn wij mensen sociaal aangelegd en al is ons gedrag sociaal gemotiveerd, toch houden wij ervan, uniek te zijn, of om iets te hebben.

Deze neiging krijgt verschillende namen: individualiteit, chauvinisme, enz.

We voeren graag zelf het hoge woord over onze speciale eigenschappen en superlatieven, maar zijn aan de andere kant weer geneigd, met een glimlach en een korreltje zout de superlatieven van anderen aan te horen.

In ons programma: „Hoebestatut!?" gunnen we het programmapersoneel het genoegen, een paar Zuid-afrikaanse overtreffende trappen op te dissen, terwijl wij onze luisterkring kansen te over zullen geven, dit allemaal met een korreltje zout te slikken, of met een glimlachje aan te horen.

Het recept behoort echter bij iedereen in de smaak te vallen. DX-ers nemen we mee naar ons sterkste kortegolf-station. Boeren en landbouwers vertellen we de verkoop-prijs van de duurste boerderij, de beste wol en de grootste maïsoogst. Lieden die geen hoogtevrees kennen, nemen we mee naar onze hoogste gebouwen, bergen en torens. We leiden hen naar de diepste grotten en over de oudste brug.

Daar we ook kleermakersvrienden onder onze luisteraars tellen, geven we hun de kans, zich voor te stellen hoeveel problemen ze zouden hebben, moesten ze een pak maken voor Gabriel Monjane, onze langste man . . . of Piet Piek, het kortste mannetje van Zuid-Afrika.

Dierenvrienden geven we de langste aardworm die we hier hebben gevonden. Bankiers, financiers, economen en vooral kassiers zullen met open oren luisteren naar het grootste bedrag, dat ooit op een cheque werd uitgeschreven.

We brengen leven in de brouwerij met de eerste Zuid-afrikaanse top van de pops in Amerika en dit natuurlijk, om onze jonge vrienden mee te laten luisteren naar deze sterke verhalen van Zuid-Afrika die ons de eerste of een goede plaats op de lijst der wereldrecords bezorgen. We hebben hier recordhouders in het smikkelen van eieren, oesters en andere glibberige eetwaren die hier overvloedig en goedkoop ter beschikking van recordeters staan.

Nijvere zielen echter, die zich niet aan dergelijke laag-bij-de-grondse activiteiten wagen, maar in de greep van de verzamelkunst postzegeltjes, muntjes en andere piete-peuterige snuisterijen bijeenvegen, zullen wij ook trakteren op waardevolle informatie uit Zuid-Afrika.

Deze ontdekkingstocht in het land der diminutieven en superlatieven wordt door Hein de Ruiter op kaart gesteld. Hij belooft er een pijnloze informatietocht van te maken met een snufje humor erbij.

S.A.T.	G.M.T.	DESTINATION	HEURE LOCALE	LANGUE	FREQUENCES
0400—0415	0200—0215	Canada	2100—2115	Français	11970 kHz (25 m) 9705 kHz (31 m) 9695 kHzz (31 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
0543—00557	0343—0357	Madagascar	0643—0657	Français	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 3980 kHzz (75 m)
0742—0757	0542—0557	Congo —Kinshasa —Brazzaville —Lubumbashi	 0642—0657 0642—0657 0742—0757	Français	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
0813—0827	0613—0627	Maroc, Algeria Tunisie	0613—0627 0713—07727	Français	15220 kH0 (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
0843—0857	0643—0657	Côte d'Ivoire Sénégal Cameroun, Gabon Niger, etc.	0643—0657	Français	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m)
1400—1500	1200—1300	Afrique	Diverses	Français	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
1856—1950	1656—1750	Madagascar	1956—2050	Français	9525 kHz (31 m)
2056—2150	1856—1950	France Belgique Suisse	1956—2050	Français	17825 kHzz (16 m) 15250 kHz (19m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
		Congo —Kinshasa —Brazzavile —Lubumbushi Maroc, Algërie Tunisie	 1956—2050 1956—2050 2056—2150 1856—1950 1956—2050	Français	17825 (16 m) 15250 kHz (19 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
2156—2250	1956—2050	Côte d'Ivoire Cameroun Gabon, Niger, etc.	1956—2050	Français	9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)

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CANADA.

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Nouveau visage du Service Français

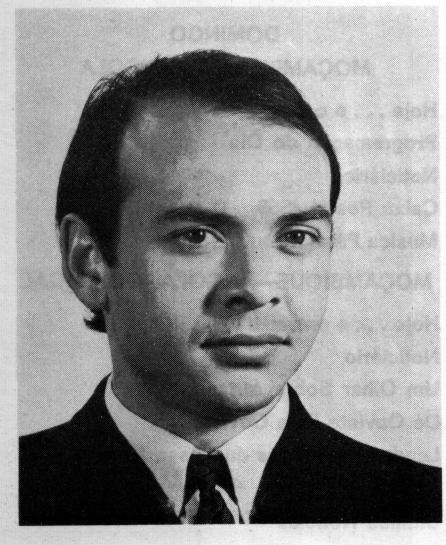
SELON les chiffres les plus récents, le francais est la langue officielle et dans quelques cas une des langues officielles de dix-neuf états souverains en Afrique ou dans l'Océan Indien.

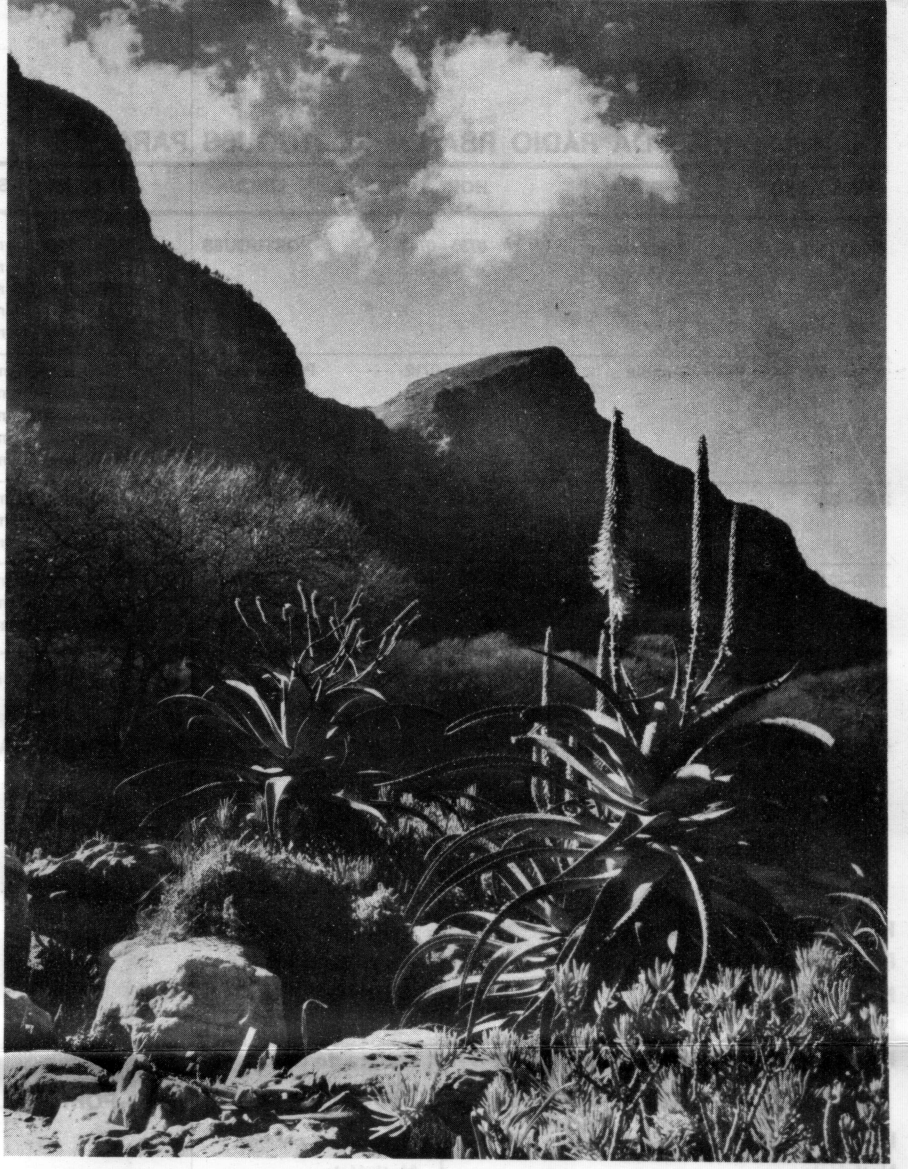
Le francais est donc la langue officielle, en Afrique, de pays où vivent une centaine de millions de personnes. Dans tous ces pays et plus spécialement au Sénégal, en Côte d'Ivoire, au Dahomey, au Gabon, en République Démocratique du Congo, au Congo Brazzaville et à Madagascar, la culture française a été absorbée par une large couche de la population.

C'est la raison pour laquelle Radio RSA va, à partir du mois de mai, étendre considérablement ses émissions en français à destination des territoires francophones d'Afrique et va également entamer des émissions à destination du Québec.

Le principe qui a toujours gouverné les émissions de Radio RSA

Michel Marie, le benjamin de nos presentateurs.





—informer et distraire sans jamais se livrer à la "guerre des ondes" — ne change pas.

A partir du 2 mai 1971, nous émettrons en français à destination du Québec, de Madagascar et Maurice, de l'Afrique Centrale, du Nord et de l'Ouest et bien entendu, nous continuerons nos émissions à destination de la France, de la Belgique et de la Suisse.

Avec euthousiasme, les animateurs du Service Français de Radio RSA vont s'efforcer de rendre les programmes plus intéressants ou instructifs, plus actuels encore que par le passé.

Lucette Nadaud se propose de vous présenter une série de causeries sur la fascinante flore sud-africaine.

Michel Marié, dans sa chronique, "Saviez-vous?", vous amusera certainement ou vous étonnera en vous parlant d'un fait ou d'un événment extraordinaire et pourtant vrai.

Georges Roulet, afin de donner plus de continuité à nos Panoramas du lundi, mercredi et vendredi en prendra la responsabilité.

Le Jardin Botanique de Kirstenbosch, situe sur le flanc de la montagne de la Table, dans la Peninsule du Cap, attire chaque annee de nombreux visiteurs du monde entier. Il se specialise dans la reproduction de plantes, de fleurs et d'arbres indigense d'Afrique du Sud.

Louis Busson, vous parlera chaque semaine, au cours d'une causeries de 6 minutes, d'un sport pratiqué chez nous, tandis qu'Hubert Beckers continuera à répondre fidélement au volumineux courrier de nos amis du bout des ondes.

Louis Toulorge dont vous avez apprécié le programme "Durban — Le Cap — Port Internationaux" dorénavant inclus dans "Panorama RSA", vous livrera ses réflexions dans son programme dominical "Méditation".

Voilà! Nouveaux programmes et nous en sommes sûrs, nouveaux auditeurs . . . nouveaux amis pour Radio RSA.

PORTUGUÊS

TRANSMISSÕES DA RÁDIO RSA EM PORTUGUÊS PARA:

HORA (TMG)	AREA	HORA LOCAL	LINGUA	FREQUÊNCIAS
0530—0542	Moçambique	0730—0747	PORTUGUÊS	5980 kHz (49 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
0600—0612	Angola	0700—0712	PORTUGUÊS	5980 kHz (49 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
2000—2100	Angola Moçambique	2100—2200 2200—2300	PORTUGUÊS PORTUGUÊS	5980 kHz (49 m) 3980 kHz (75 m) 7185 kHz (41 m)
2100—2150	Portugal Angola Moçambique	2200—2250 2200—2250 2300—2350	PORTUGUÊS PORTUGUÊS PORTUGUÊS	7185 kHz (41 m) 5980 kHz (49 m) 3980 kHz (75 m)

● NOTA: Pede-se a todos os ouvintes para nos informarem de qualquer mudança de residência.

PROGRAMAÇÃO

EMISSÕES MATINAIS: (i) Noticiário, (ii) Comentário. **EMISSÕES NOCTURNAS**

2 de Maio a 30 de Junho

SEGUNDA-FEIRA

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Programação do dia
Noticiário
Passatempo
Recordando — Diga a Sua Preferência

MOÇAMBIQUE—ANGOLA—PORTUGAL

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Noticiário
Vida Mundial
Panorama (Inclusive 4 minutos, Desportos)
África do Sul — Centro Médico do Mundo
Afrikaans — Traço de União
Últimas Notícias

TERÇA-FEIRA

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Programação do Dia
Noticiário
Clube Pop
Correspondente in Loco

MOÇAMBIQUE—ANGOLA—PORTUGAL

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Noticiário
Comentário
Panorama
Um Tesouro Em Cada Museu
Caixa Postal 4559
Últimas Notícias

QUARTA-FEIRA

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Programação do Dia
Noticiário
Passatempo
A Hora do Chá — Falam as Mulheres

MOÇAMBIQUE—ANGOLA—PORTUGAL

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Noticiário
Comentário
Panorama
Pequenas Cidades de Um Grande País
Entre Dois Oceanos
Pop Top — E Mais Ainda
Últimas Notícias

QUINTA-FEIRA

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Programação do Dia
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Vamos Ler o Jornal?
De Tudo um Pouco

MOÇAMBIQUE—ANGOLA—PORTUGAL

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Encontro Com a Música Sul Africana
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MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Programação do Dia
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Correspondente in Loco

MOÇAMBIQUE—ANGOLA—PORTUGAL

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Noticiário
Comentário
Panorama
Um Abraço Para Todos
Conversa à Mesa do Café
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SÁBADO

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

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Programação do Dia
Noticiário
"Hit Parade" — Os Mais-Mais
Carta da África do Sul
Histórias de Coisas e de Pessoas

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Hoje . . . e ontem!
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DOMINGO

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA

Hoje . . . e ontem!
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Noticiário
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Música Para o Seu Domingo

MOÇAMBIQUE—ANGOLA—PORTUGAL

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Noticiário
Um Olhar Sobre África
De Ouvinte Para Ouvinte
Lendas e Histórias da Nossa Terra
Meditação
Últimas Notícias

Novo Horário de Emissões e nova Programação

A PARTIR de Maio deste ano, a Secção Portuguesa da Rádio RSA, introduzirá profundas alterações no horário das suas Emissões e na estrutura da sua programação.

Assim, a transmissão destinada aos ouvintes da Província Portuguesa de Moçambique terá lugar a partir das 22.00 horas, hora de Moçambique, sendo simultâneamente destinades também à Província Portuguesa de Angola. (21.00 horas, hora de Angola). Esta transmissão para Moçambique e Angola, respectivamente às 22.00 e às 21.00, prolonga-se até às 23.50 e 22.50, hora nestes nestos territórios ultramarinos Portugueses. Por sua vez os nossos Emissores abranjerão, a partir das 22.00 horas (hora de Angola e de Portugal Continental) a Metropole Portuguesa, como aliás tem acontecido até esta data.

Concluindo: as nossas emissões nocturnas terão a duração de 1 hora e 50 minutos (das 22.00 às 23.50, hora de Moçambique, e das 21.00 às 22.50, hora de Angola e Portugal Continental). Toda a emissão é destinada a Moçambique e Angola, abrangendo os últimos 50 minutos. Portugal Continental e Insular, emissão que mantém portanto o mesmo horário! Estamos certos que, dada a potência dos nossos emissores, a Secção Portuguesa da Rádio RSA, com este novo horário, irá certamente ao encontro dos anseios da maioria dos seus amigos e ouvintes.

Do que foi projectado para a nova programação, podemos desde já mencionar um programa diário essencialmente musical, para o qual aceitamos dedicatórias de discos, nomeadamente de e para ouvintes das Forças Armadas nos territórios ultramarinos Portugueses.

O nosso serviço de noticiários manter-se-á actualizado ao longo de toda a nossa emissão.

A maioria das rubricas actualmente no ar manter-se-ão igualmente na medida em que, segundo esperamos, pela sua diversidade continuem a agradar aos nossos ouvintes.

Continuará, pois, a estar convosco a rubrica de actualidades— Panorama Sul-Africano — bem como poderão continuar a enviar a vossa correspondência, perguntando o que quiserem saber sobre a Africa do Sul, para a Caixa Postal 4559. As vossas mensagens, sobre o que quiserem e para quem quiserem, em território Português, continuarão a ser benvindas e transmitidas no programa "De Ouvinte Para Ouvinte". O Teatro Radiofónico, com a sua série "Lendas e Histórias da Nossa Terra", continuará a estar presente na nossa programação.

Mensagens, gravadas por residentes Portugueses na República da África do Sul e dirigidas aos seus parentes ou amigos, continuarão a fazer parte da rubrica "Um Abraço Para Todos".

Não faltará também a nossa rubrica de música moderna, "Pop Top . . . E Mais Ainda"!

Este novo horário implicará evidentemente o aparecimento de novos programas que estamos certos merecerão o apreço dos nossos ouvintes!

Estaremos pois a partir de Maio, por intermédio do novo horário das nossa emissões, em maior contacto com todos os nossos amigos ouvintes, o que julgamos possa ser um factor a contribuir para positiva e concretamente melhor vos servir, o que é desde há muito a nossa constante aspiração.

● Com o fim de tomarem conhecimento de todos os pormenores sobre a nossa nova programação, convidamos os nossos ouvintes a seguirem, no decorrer das nossas emissões, os detalhes que a seu tempo revelaremos.

Na nossa nova programação, a partir de Maio, falaremos de muitos e interessantes assuntos, tal como o grandioso complexo do "Carlton Centre", que será o maior edifício do Hemisfério Sul.

DEUTSCH

RADIO RSA SENDET IN DEUTSCHER SPRACHE NACH:

SENDEZEIT (GMT)	SENDERICHTUNG	MEZ	SPRACHE	FREQUENZ
Sonntag: morgens				
0900-0950	Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz	1000-1050	deutsch	21545 kHz (13m)
Montag bis Samstag, abends				
1800-1850	Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz	1900-1950	deutsch	17840 kHz (16m) 15175 kHz (19m)

● Bitte benachrichtigen Sie uns von einer eventuellen Adressenänderung.

PROGRAMMVERZEICHNIS

Mai/Juni 1971

MONTAG

Nachrichten

Die Welt diese Woche

Burenmusik

Land und Leute

Panorama RSA

Kurznachrichten

DIENSTAG

Nachrichten

Kommentar

Das bunte Magazin

Kurzwellenreiter

Panorama RSA

Kurznachrichten

MITTWOCH

Nachrichten

Kommentar

Für junge Leute

Ein Feld für Geld

Südafrikanische Holzarten

Panorama RSA

Kurznachrichten

DONNERSTAG

Nachrichten

Kommentar

Unterhaltungsmusik

Land und Leute

Panorama RSA

Kurznachrichten

FREITAG

Nachrichten

Kommentar

Stammtisch

***Seefahrt tut not**

***Panorama RSA**

Kurznachrichten

* An jedem 1. Freitag des Monats wird anstatt der mit *) bezeichneten Programme ein Hörbild ausgestrahlt.

SAMSTAG

Nachrichten

Bantujournal

Aus dem Tagebuch Jan van Riebeecks

Postfach 4559

Kurznachrichten

SONNTAG

morgens

0900-0950 GMT/1000-1050 MEZ

21545 kHz/13m

Nachrichten

Magazin der Woche

Afrikaanse Dichtkunst in deutscher Sprache

DX-Quiz

Grüsse aus Südafrika

abends

ZEIT & FREQUENZEN WIE VON MONTAG BIS SAMSTAG

Nachrichten

Afrika Spiegel

Meditation und Musik

Aus der Welt der Bienen

Griff in die Geschichte (Hörspiel)

Kurznachrichten

Wir möchten darauf hinweisen, dass der Deutsche Dienst von RADIO RSA ab Sonntag, den 2. Mai 1971, an jedem Sonntag zwischen 0900 und 0950 Uhr GMT (1000 und 1050 Uhr MEZ) zusätzlich auch ein Morgenprogramm auf 21545 kHz im 13m-Band sendet.

Aus dem Johannesburger Finanzzentrum erhebt sich das Hauptbüro der Standard Bank Südafrika.

Ein Feld Für Geld

AUS GRÜNDEN, die Radio Südafrika nicht zu vertreten hat, sind die Zinssätze für Spareinlagen und Kapitalsanlagen zur Zeit besonders hoch. Das hat natürlich Vorteile für die Leute, die Geld haben, und Nachteile für die, die es brauchen. Das Merkwürdige ist, dass es immer mehr Menschen zu geben scheint, die zu Kapitalisten geworden sind. In den guten alten Zeiten, so vor etwa drei Jahren oder noch weiter zurück, war der tüchtige aber unbemittelte Einwanderer, der es hierzulande zu etwas bringen wollte oder schon gebracht hatte, ein Lieblingsthema unserer Mikrofonreporter. Heute ist das ganz anders.

Heute kommt immer häufiger ein gut gekleideter Herr in den besten Jahren zu uns und sagt: "Also ich finde das hier grossartig." Pause. "'N bisschen Geld habe ich auch." Pause. "Nun sagen Se mal, was kann man denn hier so anfangen?"

Der Herr ist natürlich nicht jedesmal derselbe. Einer ist ein Privatbankier, der sich für Investitionen in Südafrika interessiert. Er drückt sich auch etwas anders aus, aber der Sinn ist derselbe. Der nächste ist ein fabelhaft tüchtiger Handwerker, der mit Überstunden, Akkordprämien oder einfach weil seine Arbeit Mangelware ist, soviel Geld verdient hat, dass er sich eine Ferienreise nach Südafrika leisten konnte. Der dritte ist ein Geschäftsmann, der zwar im Ruhestand lebt, aber noch viel zu krägel ist, um sein Leben bei 5 Prozent mit Mietswohnung und Volkswagen zu beschliessen. Hier, findet er, kann man 7, 8 oder 9 Prozent für sein Geld bekommen und Hausbesitzer werden. Mit Schwimmbad. "Also sagen Sie mal, was kann man hier anfangen?"

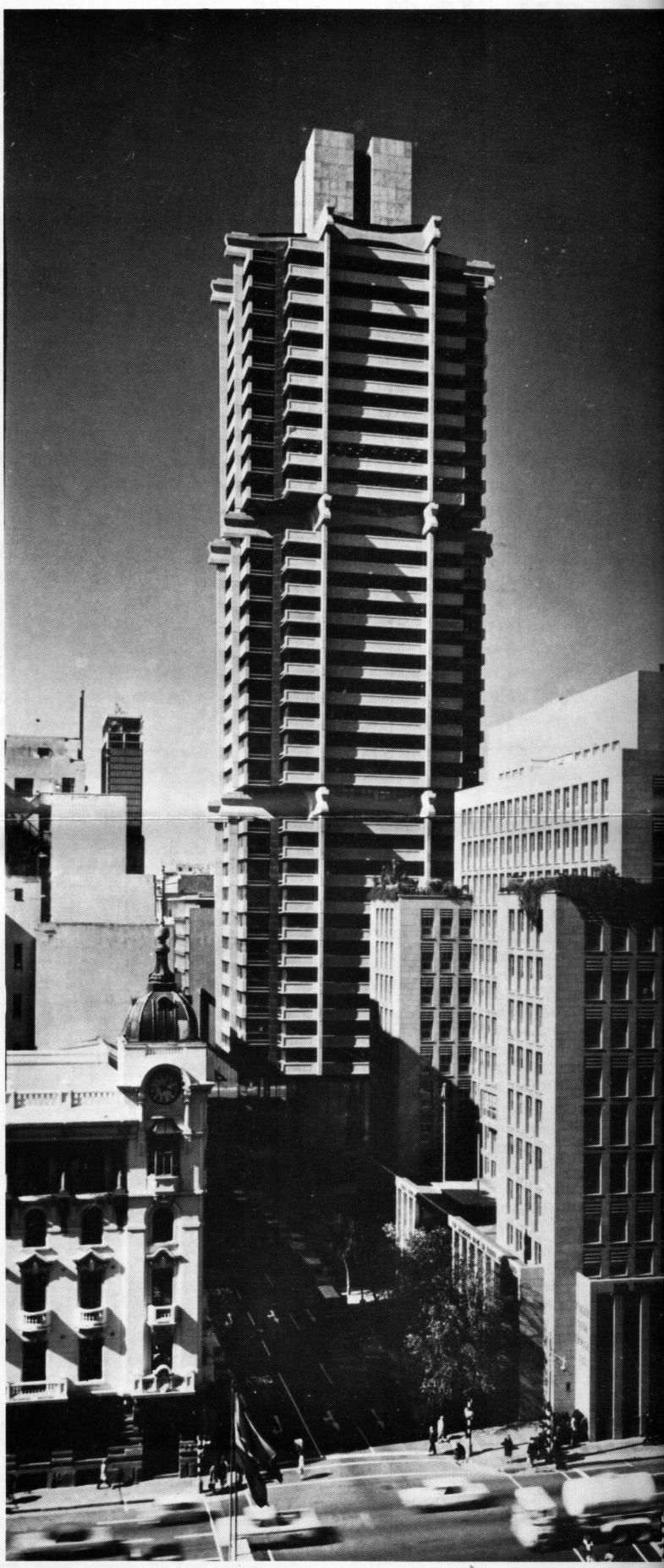
Nachdem Radio Südafrika so ziemlich sämtliche Fragen von Apartheid bis Zoologie — Sind Zäune für Zebras zulässig? — beantwortet hat, glaubt die Sendeleitung, dass es für alle Fragen eine Antwort gibt. Man muss sie nur finden. Und das, meint sie, ist sehr einfach. Wir hatten doch da mal einen Wirtschaftsberichterstatter, der die komischsten Fragen beantwortete. Wird der Goldpreis hinaufgehen? Ist die Inflationsgefahr ernst zu nehmen? Warum haben sich die Börsenkurse noch nicht erholt? Wird der Rand ab- oder aufgewertet? Also Herr Klein, die Leute wollen wissen, was man hier anfangen kann. Mit Geld. Sie verstehen doch, Investitionen in Südafrika. Bitte kurz, die Nachrichten und die Kultur und die Poltik müssen ja auch zu ihrem Recht kommen. Fünf Minuten einmal wöchentlich? All right, all right, über das Honorar reden wir noch . . .

Für Sie, liebe Hörer, ist das neue Programm natürlich Tausende wert. Was der Klein, Dipl.-Ing. VWI H. R. Klein, der das Programm "Prisma der Industrie" gestaltete und den südafrikanischen "Handel im Wandel" beschrieb, als nächstes Thema bearbeiten soll, ist eine uralte und sehr einfache Frage.

Wie werde ich reich und glücklich?

Hören Sie gut zu. Vielleicht werden Sie's dann.

Der Mann wird sein bestes tun. Die Sendeleitung wird alles daransetzen, Ihnen die Rezepte fürs Reich- und Glücklichwerden klar und pünktlich zu übermitteln. Wie alle Redaktionen muss sie jedoch jegliche Haftpflicht für etwaige Misserfolge ausdrücklich ausschliessen. Bekanntlich kommt es im Leben nicht nur darauf an, was man macht, sondern auch wie man's macht.



dx log

HELLO there DXers! Quite often we get letters from prospective dxers asking us to furnish them with the names and addresses of dx clubs. Naturally, we like to assist, but, there are a few snags; for example, we don't know whether the address of a particular club has changed since last hearing from it, whether they are interested in overseas members, whether the club still exists, etc. There are a few clubs that send us their newsletters on a regular basis and in these cases we're quite happy to recommend them.

In all fairness, however, I would like to extend an invitation to all dx clubs. If you are prepared to place Radio RSA on your mailing list and send me your newsletters, we will see to it that your club's name and address is placed on a "dx club list". This list will also include your club's address, a short description of the club, club fees, etc. So, if we receive any requests for the addresses of clubs, we merely send along this list. Now and again I'll include a description of one or more of the clubs in "DX Log"; so, now all we want is your co-operation, please — after all, it's in the interest of dxing.

Back to our debate on programming. Patrick White of Kenton, Ohio, writes: "Maybe I'm the first or maybe I'm not the first to disagree with you. I think that some Communist stations are interesting. They have a variety of good programmes which is more than I can say for some other stations (I don't want to mention names, it's not Radio RSA) who have dull announcers and programmes that put you to sleep. And also tell the boy from Indiana that if he doesn't like the programmes he doesn't have to listen to them."

Well, Patrick, so far in our debate we haven't taken a dig at any particular station. That I was particularly thinking about Communist stations when I spoke about "news bulletins crammed with hackneyed political slogans" is your own conclusion. As far as the "boy from Indiana" is concerned (Thomas Frisz — see RSA CALLING, No. 1 January/February, 1971), well, Patrick, he did say he only listens to propaganda for 10 seconds, and that, I would say is just about the closest you can get to not listening!

Radio RSA's Sked:

All thanks to Mother Nature and her declining sunspots we will probably see quite a bit of alterations in our sked, (especially to Europe) in the May season. So it's going to be very much the same as the good old gold rush days. Everybody scurrying madly to stake their claim; in broadcasting, of course, it's not for that valuable piece of land but for that very valuable clear channel in the band. With a bit of luck you'll hear the bokmakierie again after the commencement of the May sked!

73's and tot siens.

Leo van der Walt. DX Editor.

PROGRAMMES OF RADIO RSA

Radio RSA broadcasts in 9 languages; 24¼ hours daily, to Africa, the Middle East, Europe, North America and Australasia.

ENGLISH PROGRAMMES

TIME GMT	FREQUENCIES (kHz)
Africa and Middle East	
0415—0427	15220, 3980, 9525, 7270, 11900
0430—0442	3980, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0500—0512	9525, 5980, 15220, 11900, 7270
0630—0642	9252, 5980, 15220, 11900, 7270
0930—0946	25790, 21535, 17825
1100—1550	25790, 21535, 15220, 11900
1600—1650	9525, 7270, 17825, 15250
2000—2050	9525, 7270
North America	
2330—0120	9705, 9695, 11970, 5980
0130—0220	9705, 9695, 11975, 5980
2215—2315	11970, 9695
Europe	
1800—1850	17825, 15250, 5980
0015—0115	9525, 5980
Australasia	
0800—0850	15220, 17815
1000—1050	15220, 17820

FRENCH PROGRAMMES

Africa and Middle East	
0545—0557	9525 5980, 15220, 11900, 7270
0615—0627	9525, 5980, 15220, 11980, 7270
0643—0657	15220, 11900, 9525, 7270, 5980
1900—1950	15250, 7270, 9525
2000—2050	9525, 7270
Europe	
1900—1950	17825, 15250, 7270, 9525
Madagascar & Mauritius	
0343—0357	15220, 11900, 9525, 7270, 3980
1700—1750	9525

SWAHILI PROGRAMMES

	FREQUENCIES (kHz)
Africa	
0400—0412	11900, 9525, 7270, 15220, 3980
1500—1550	17825, 9525

TSONGA PROGRAMMES

Africa	
1500—1550	17825, 9525

CHICHEWA PROGRAMMES

Africa	
0445—0457	15220, 11900, 9525, 7270, 3980
1700—1750	5980, 7270

PORTUGUESE PROGRAMMES

Africa	
0530—0542	7270, 15220, 11900, 9525, 5980
0600—0612	5980, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
2000—2050	5980, 3980, 7185
2100—2150	7185, 5980, 3980
Europe	
2100—2150	7185, 5980, 3980

AFRIKAANS PROGRAMMES

0515—0527	15220, 11900, 9525, 7270, 5980
1100—1550 (Sundays only)	91535, 11900

DUTCH PROGRAMMES

Europe	
1700—1750	17825, 15250

GERMAN PROGRAMMES

Europe	
1800—1850	17840, 15175

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